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to educate them into capable and independent men, and to develop them by all possible means, without asking what will be the immediate result of such development" (p. 374).

A variety of industries, from the small shop, still surviving, to the great factory, are described for the purpose of showing the successive stages of evolution and the unlike fate of the resourceful artisan and his conservative or slow-witted, even though skillful, neighbor.

The book is at all points suggestive, and M. de Rousiers presents his facts with a Frenchman's skill as to clearness and logical arrangement, but it may perhaps be thought he has committed an error no less characteristic in regarding too little the native English temperament and too much the English system of education in explaining the British artisan's adaptability. If English workmen are, as he says, superior to all others in initiative and resource, the fact cannot be regarded as resulting from immediate educational influences. If this is really an educational result, the educational process has been a process of ages.

A. P. WINSTON.

*La legislation en 1895, and La conciliation et l'arbitrage devant les parlements actuels (Documents sociologiques; extraits de la Revue catholique des institutions et du droit).* By HECTOR LAMBRECHTS. Grenoble: Joseph Baratier, 1896. 8vo. pp. xxix + 36.

M. LAMBRECHTS here summarizes in a few pages the work of European legislators last year, so far as it relates to social questions at present of general interest. In this he has performed a commendable undertaking by no means skillfully.

The purpose of extreme condensation has frequently been carried out by omitting the facts of vital importance and offering to the reader a mere residuum of names and dates. For instance, the page given up to the English factory act of 1895 names the subject to which each section of the act refers but permits no suspicion as to the substantial content of the act. The remaining two pages referring to England give nothing but an empty enumeration of titles of bills, the names of their authors and the dates at which each passed the first reading, etc. Few of the bills mentioned attained any decided value by finally passing. It would evidently have been better to pre-

sent only the more important acts of legislation with sufficient details to make them intelligible.

From the compilation as a whole it appears that the subject receiving chief notice in 1895 were the regulation of mines and factories, industrial arbitration and conciliation, and various plans of more or less socialistic tendency. In the last class appeared projects for workmen's insurance in France, Belgium, England and Italy. The Prussian Landtag voted five million marks to be used in building workmen's houses or to be lent to workmen for that purpose. In Belgium the legislature considered a proposal for fixing a legal minimum of wages, and in other respects similarly regulating the employment of workmen in the service of the state. Three bills in the German Reichstag have had the rather startling object of discouraging the growth of co-operative stores out of regard for the small trader who is said to be hard-pressed by their competition.

Another pamphlet of the same series of *Documents Sociologiques* describes the infinite variety of projects for industrial arbitration and conciliation which have recently been considered in English and continental Parliaments.

M. Lambrechts presents once more patriotically but erroneously the common statement that industrial courts of arbitration and conciliation originated in the French Prud'hommes, being copied from this throughout the world. He makes an exception of England but with a proper reference to German industrial history from the Middle Ages to the present, he would have excepted also the greater part of continental Europe.

In the presentation of projects for arbitration and conciliation the errors of the compilation first spoken of above have been avoided and a student of this subject will find the pamphlet valuable.

A. P. W.

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*The Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution. A Study in English-American Colonial History.* By VICTOR COFFIN, Madison, Wisconsin: Published by the University of Wisconsin. 1896. 8vo. pp. xvii+287.

THIS study in English-American colonial history deals with the Province of Quebec, from its acquisition by England in 1760 down into the American Revolution. It divides itself broadly into two parts,